## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS. 

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Bonn to Good Luca BREADWAY THEATRE, Brondway-Damon and Py

MIBLO'S-CROWN DIAMONDS-IRES SECRETARY. BURTON'S THEATRE. Chambers street-BREACH OF

MATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-BRIAN BO-AMBRICAN MUSEUM-AMUSING PERFORMANCES IN

BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE, Bowery-Equinornian CERISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 473 Bread-

WGGDS' MINSTRELS, Woods' Musical Hall, No.

## DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, March 17, 1859.

One of our special correspondents at Washington arnishes a few particulars relative to the curious movements among the politicians there. Fearing the growing popularity of Messre. Fillmore and Webster, it is rumored that the friends of Gen. Beett are concecting a letter for their favorite, which will dedge the Fugitive Slave Law, and at the same sime satisfy both the North and the South. It is alse intimated, that the Douglas men have thrown the democratic leaders into considerable confusion There Idees not appear to be much unanimity of feeling in either of the old parties. The only point apon which they seem united is "the spoils," which all want, but which only one faction can have,

Another of our Washington correspondents men tions the formation of a league by nearly all the Congressmen from States in which public lands are located, to oppose all measures for national benefit in the Atlantic States, in the shape of custom bouses, &c., unless the representatives of the latter States support their numerous bills, giving away ammense quantities of the public domain for railroad schemes of all kinds. This, at best, is a very small business. These gentlemen would be willing to embarrase the operations of the general government, by keeping out of its treasury millions of dollars, for want of custom houses, revenue cuteers, and men to collect the national taxes on merchandise; they would also place in jeo pardy the lives of thousands of human beings, by depriving our hardy marines of the light-houses secessary to guard them from danger; and all for the purpose of gratifying their spleen against those States bordering on the ocean. The inhabitants of she old States are unwilling to give away, by the wholesale, to hordes of avaricious, visionary railroad speculators, the lands for which the former have assisted to pay. They have never objected to lend assistance to all purposes actually calculated to be-ment the people of the new States; but they do object to feeding scheming speculators. They be-Leve that the public lands belong to all the States, and that if there is to be any of them purcelled out, all should share alike. Hence the opposition of the representatives of the young States, who now seem disposed to go a little beyond the old order of things, by "biting off their heads to spite their

The United States Senate yesterday, after piquant discussion between Messrs. Borland and Hale, on boots and freesoilers, and much other debate of a more apropos character, ordered the bill granting lands to Iowa for railroad purposes, to be engrossed. The amendment of Mr. Underwood, giving an aggregate amount of the seventeen millions of acres of lands to be appropriated to the several States, was defeated by 26 to 15.

The deficiency appropriation bill was yesterday taken up by the House of Representatives, in committee of the whole, whereupon Mr. Hillyer (Union democrat) took the floor, explained the position of his party in Georgia and made some laughable remarks concerning the ridiculous maneuvres of the abolitionists in Massachusetts and other States. This brought up Mr. Giddings, (free soiler) of Ohio, who vowed that he would carry the slave trade war into Africa, er samewhere else. Mr. Jackson (S. R. dem.) next sook the floor; and, after he had explained the position of his party in Georgia, the committee rose, without one word having been said concerning the deficiency bill. An attempt was made to arrest these political barangues, by urging the five minute rule, but the majority of members were opposed to it-many of them desiring to talk a little for buncombe, between themselves, probably.

No business of interest was transacted in the Legislature yesterday. The members of both branches were perfectly quiet on the canal question. Our special correspondent intimates that there were some very noisy proceedings in the executive session of the Senate, but what was actually going on was not positively known. It was supposed, however, that a great deal of excitement was manifested, in consequence of some very extraordinary appointments recommended by Governor Hunt. The question of the custing of Colonel Snow is the special order for to-day in the Assembly. A rich time is anticipated.

Mr. Welch, (democrat,) according to a despatch from Ibaca, has been declared the victor in the contest for the office of State Treasurer. This will cause great commotion among the friends of Mr. Cook, the present whig incumbent.

Despatches from the western part of this State announce that the ice in the various streams has commenced breaking up; and that, consequently, the inhabitants of low lands are apprehensive of destruc-

The trial of the alleged Cuban expeditionists has now passed its eighth day, and is beginning to get interesting. The direct testimony of Mr. Burtnett, yesterday, gives a very lucid and a graphic description of the whole affair, and is well worth perusing; it tells of the "setting on foot," it designates the instigators, and names the Generals of the intended expedition-Lopez in the South, and O'Sullivan as manager in the North. It is impossible, of course, to anticipate the complexion the cross-examination may give to this apparently " plain, unvarnished tale," and it is equally beyond our power to say whether the trial will or will not form a contemporaneous wonder in length and mass

of evidence to the Forrest divorce case. It appears by the proceedings in the police court yesterday, that some extensive frauds have been practiced in a California passage office, situated in Broadway. The details will be seen under the head of police intelligence. If there be any truth in these charges, it is to be hoped that the guilty parties will

be severely punished. Under the head of additional from the Pacific, the reader will find a letter mentioning some particulars concerning the curious movements of Santa Ana, by which it seems that he is endeavoring to regain his power in Mexico, by enlisting the sympaties of the people of Acapulco. Thrilling accounts of several wrecks, with other items of interest, are also givenamong them the loss of the steamer Gen. Warren, with all on board; the wreck of the yacht Wanderer, and the atrocious conduct of the Solomon Islanders, including the murder of Mr. Boyd; loss of the propeller Sen Gull; California politics; mining news; proposed division of the State; murders and rob-

Among the vast amount of interesting reading in this edition, attention is directed to the singular nar-

rative of mutinies, conspiracies and barbarities, on board a French vessel in the Pacific; Letter from Secretary Webster on Public Lands and Railroads; Letter from President Roberts of Liberia; Compreheneive Statement Relative to Building Associations; Foreign and Local Theatricals; Common Council and Court Proceedings; the Artillery Corps; numerous items of general intelligence, and a great quantity of advertisements.

The Southern States and the Next Presidency. The Southern journals and Southern politicians seem to be in a great quandary respecting the best policy that the South should pursue in the two ap-proaching national conventions, for the nomination of Presidential candidates, in Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the two old parties. The same uncertainty and doubt also hang over the proceedings of the Southern conventions, on the declarations made by their various assemblages, in the same region of the Union.

The recent agitation in Congress, and the final settlement of the compromise question, including the Fugitive Slave law, have produced all these commotions in the Southern States, and these dissensions among Southern journals and Southern politicians. The domestic institutions of the South, on which its existence, its prosperity, its integrity, its all-in-all, depend, have been menaced by popular movements and party assemblages at the North, for nearly twenty-five years past. These menaces, proceeding from the anti-slavery factions in the North very naturally create a corresponding element throughout the South, and dispose all the organs of popular opinion in that region, to adopt such a course of policy as will protect them from the preachers of sedition, insurrection, and revolt, in the Nothern States. These dangers, stimulated by such agitation, rise above the mere party tactics of the day-tactics which have reference more to the corrupt distribution of the spoils of public office, than the preservation of social institutions, or the quiet of particular races of the people.

It is very natural, therefore, that the South, in the face of these dangers, should be very solicitous as to the shaping of its conduct in the approaching whig and democratic conventions, to be held for the nomination of Presidential candidates. These party arrangements and party movements form a species of break-water, keeping at a distance from the South all the inflammable materials of agitation that are constantly boiling and bubbling up in New England and New York, through abolition conventions and abolition assemblages.

What course of conduct, therefore, will it be pro-

per for any party, and each party, in the South, to pursue, on finding themselves sitting side by side with the Northern delegates in the Philadelphia Whig Convention, or those in the Baltimore Demoeratic Convention

A certain portion of the organs and journals of ooth parties in the North, deprecate, to the deepest extent, any introduction, in either of those conventions, of resolutions having reference to the recent compromise, or to any epinion on the importance and finality of the Fugitive Slave law. The constant and invariable tone of the abolition Evening Post, one of the organs of the anti-slavery faction attached to the democratic party at the North, and the same apprehension expressed by the New York Tribune also an abolition organ attached to the whig Seward party, indicate the purposes, and prospeets, and fears of these factions at the North, in reference to the Southern delegations in either of the two conventions about to meet in June. The anti-slavery elements in the North, belonging to all parties, wish a Presidential candidate to be put forward without principles or platform in reference to these measures, in which the South has the deepest interest, and these projects, in which the revolutionary factions at the North are the most dangerous and most menacing. These anti-slavery factions are afraid that the Southern delegates should call on the Northern delegates to declare their opinions on the compromise and fugitive slave law, be fore they go into any arrangements for the nominations or the spoils.

In such a dilemma, would it be good policy for the South to remain silen in these conventions, and allow the nominations and elections to be made to the high office of President-with the power to divide all the spoils contingent thereupon-without reference to those national measures and national principles guarantied by the constitution, under which the local institutions in the South are preserved from the invasions of the agitators and revo lutionary committees at the North? We think not. As a matter of policy, the South cannot fail to see clearly and distinctly that it would be dangerous and fatal to their local institutions, and to their position in the Union, to abandon these declarations, which the North, under the constitution, are bound to give, and bound to act according to the principles there developed. If the Baltimore convention, or the Philadelphia convention, were permitted by the Southern delegates, by either of these bodies, to put forward a candidate, without reference to the compromise measures or the fugitive slave law, such a fact would only give encouragement to further agitation on these questions at the North, leave the door open for additional disturbance in this region of the country-a state of things which will grow by thus being left open-and in process of time bring forth that terrible state of collision between the North and South which every one sees in the future, and every one is in dread of, even at this early day.

The original abolition party in the North have been over twenty years in active existence and organization. They avow their purposes boldly and ecidedly; and that purpose is, the revolution of the government-the destruction of the social institutions fthe South at all hazards even at the hazard of civil war and disunion. These avowals are made in their more recent reports and pronunciamentes, issuing from Boston. They expect blood, war, battles, confusion, revolution, revolt, to spring from the principle on which they are seting. This is the original and ultra party, which is the source of all the disturbance that has assailed the two old parties, and has heretofore-up to this moment-divided the North and South on various questions involving the slave institutions of the South. But between that ultra revolutionary faction, and the neutral tint abolition. whose organs are the New York Times, Tribune, and Evening Post-belonging to both the old partiesthere are various shades and various classes, all commingling more or less together, and all wishing to possess themselves of the spoils of the general government, by deceiving the Southern States and dodging all the questions under the constitution. By leaving the recent compromise measures out of the platform of the two parties nominating the next President, these factions at the North will be able to give an additional abolition tinge and stronger abolition elements to the two old parties, than they bave heretofore had; and therein lies the great evil of putting forth candidates, by either of the two parties, without a distinct, recognized, bold, and decided platform, containing their principles and their avowals in reference to the institutions of the South,

as well as to the agitating sentiments of the North. From these views, it will be seen that it is docidedly the interest of the Southern delegates-be they whigs or democrats-in the two approaching conventions, to stand by those principles and those lows, in which the safety and integrity of their own domestic institutions are involved. If they abandon them, by dodging, at either of these conventions, they may rely on it that the abolition revolutionary faction at the North will increase in strength, and spread he influence, from that very circumstance, beyond what imagination can picture at this early day. If the Southern statesmen, either whigs or democrate, slur over & bold declaration of their constitutional rights on their own social institutions, they cannot expect their friends here at the North to occupy much longer the dangerous position of breakwater to the abolition tide that is rising around

THE LATE FLARE UP IN CONGRESS-THE MO-RALITY OF THE PARTY PRESS .- Once in a while the monotony and stupidity of the Buncombe debates in Congress are relieved by an extemporane ous off-hand fight when least expected. The House is indignant; but the bellicose honorables apologise, and the House is appeased. Friends then interpose between the fighting members, to prevent them shooting each other, or showing the white feather, at Bladensburg. They reluctantly consent to make it up—they shake hands—take everything back, excepting, perchance, a black eye; and then the fact is announced to the House as a privileged question, and the affair blows over. The House relapses again into prosy speeches for humbug and Buncombe -the steam is again put on, until some other member collapses a flue, which ends in another explosion, to the great relief of the drowsy reporters and letter writers, and the loafers at the hotels

Now, these things are disgraceful: and at this crisis of the world's history, they are in bad season, in bad odor, and in very bad taste. The despotic governments of Europe will point to them with the finger of scorn, as illustrations of the sort of law and order which exist under our republican institutions; and they may successfully plead that where there are no restraints or checks against unruly men, that brawling bravadoes and blustering demagogues will lord it over the peaceable and respectable members of society. They may plead to some purpose that the vulgar excesses of republican anarchy are more to be dreaded than the most rigid regulations of absolute despotism, which at least enforce the principles of good behavior and self-respect upon all the servants of the government. In a word, to make the American Congress respected abroad, its members must first learn the advantages of being respected at home, as the faithful representatives of a law abiding, a law respecting, and a moral, intelligent, and polite people. The demoralizing influences of the party journals

of the day have much to do with these repeated disgraceful exhibitions of pugilism in Congress. The party press of this city, windictive, malicious, and anscrupulous as it is, in bandying about the slang of the fish-markets, is particularly responsible in this respect. The fashionable example of this great metropolis is followed by the country papers, satisfied that they may safely indulge abuse and scurrility as far as the guardians of New York society, and of its morals and good breeding, think proper to go. And thus the poison is diffused, and thus the representatives of the people are demoralized by their party organs. For example, the Courier and Enquirer, a few years ago, ther enriched by the Five Point classic pen of little Raymond, denounced Daniel Webster as a "traitor," a "renegade," a "faithless traitor," and in other terms equally complimentary. And even since the present editor has become a member of the church. and has taken up his cross to follow in the footsteps of the meek and lowly Jesus, he has been guilty of assailing his cotemporaries, such as N. P. Willis, in a temper and language which would shock a truly contrite and repenting sinner to hear, much less deliberately to employ. The editor of the Evening Post is another specimen reminding us of that godly Pharisee who stood up in the face of the world, and thanked God that he was better than other men; and in the next breath has denounced his neighbors as little better than rogues, thieves, knaves, vagabonds, and liars. Little Raymond, of the Times, setting himself up as the penny trumpet of abolition and good breeding, in imitation of the old soldiers of Wall street, was always an apt scholar in low language-it is but a few weeks ago that it called a respectable and accomplished officer of the Navy, "a brutal blackguard." But philosopher Greelcy, however, cans the climax in the use of dirty expletives and low epithets, "You lie, villain, you lie"-"A black-hearted liar:" "the scoundrel." and similar expressions, are as familiar to him as his old white coat, and as sadly in want of cleaning as

And yet these are the journals which are most deeply afflicted and outraged in their feelings when members of Congress presume to imitate their disgraceful examples of bad manners. Such are the retences of hypocrisy, and such the result of its ad examples! In an editorial career of nearly thirty years we have never employed such epithets. Let the public decide upon the morality, decency, and good taste, between the party journals anywhere and the independent HERALD everywhere. It is just the ence between pretence an is not hid under a bushel. In our columns we stick invariably to the language of Shakspeare and the Scriptures. These are our constant models-simple, classic, chaste, plain, courteous and holy. "Let the tree be judged by its fruits." As for our cotemporaries, "can men expect to gather grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles?" Can they expeet either morality or consistency from the backs of the party press ? They instigate the brutalities which disgrace Congress, and then roll up their eyes in hely horror at such proceedings. Out upon such hypocrisy! Our duty is plain. We shall "let our light so shine before men, that they may see our good works, and glorify our Father, which is in

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BILL PASSED INTO A AW .-- The Crystal Palace bill has passed the Legislature, after some slight opposition and discussion, and has been signed by Governor Hunt. That we shall have a "Crystal Palace," therefore, of some kind, is now pretty certain. The opposition to it by the American Institute, was not sufficient to prevent its establishment, and henceforth that body will have to deal with it as an "accomplished fact," and must endeavor to throw it into the shade by the number and superiority of the articles exhibited at its next Fair. The contest of the two associations for popularity is likely to prove very interesting and very amusing.

The Crystal Palace was originated by some of those American gentlemen who went over to the World's Fair, and who want to get a market for the unsaleable refuse of the exhibition, which is now lying in London, and will be brought over here as soon s the wonderful palace is erected at Reservoir quare. The New York hotels have also taken an terest in the matter, because they calculate it will bring strangers to the city, and they have accordingly subscribed largely to the stock of the company -the Astor House, for instance, taking five thousand dellars worth. The active movement of the ho tels has been more efficient than the opposition of the dry goods stores, which consisted only in words, and amounted to nothing, because they did not unite and organize; and the only course now left for the latter is to support the American Institute.

There will be thus a great rivalry created between the two institutes—the foreign and American-a rivalry which will do good to both. But if the American Institute wants to be successful, and not to be eclipsed and overshadowed by its antagonist, it must come out of its shell, become decent, and put its best foot foremost. It has collected, from time to time, several hundred thousand dollars, and has done some good with the money, though not half as much as it might have done. Now is the time for exertion. Past faults will be forgiven and forgotten, if it only goes ahead, now that the national honor is concerned, its own honor at stake, and its very existence threatened. The new joint stock company, on the other hand, have a great field for "spreading themselves out." They can build up a little colony around Reservoir Square, if they only expend a sufficient sum. By all means, therefore, let the Crystal Palace go on, and go up. There is nothing like competition. The old institute wanted a spur, and now it is "stirred up with a long pole."

CHEVALIER WIROFF'S TRIAL IN GENCA .- The publication of this interesting trial has been delayed, in consequence of the length of the translations that had to be made. It will be ready to-merrow or next day ; and a curious trial it will be found.

INJUNCTION ON THE ART UNION .- Yesterday orning, soon after the opening of the court, before Judge Oakley, we understand that Mesers. Galbraith and Sandford, the learned counsel on the part of the subscribers to the Art Union, made an application for an injunction to restrain the managers of that institution from any further progress in their proceedings, under their present charter and constitu-tion; and the Judge, after hearing the complaint, granted their request, and appointed Monday next to give a hearing to the managers, before the injunction should be made final and irrepealable. See report elsewhere.

This is a very important proceeding, and is the urning point in the existence of the present Art Union, under its present management and constitution. The hearing on Monday-the day appointed for the argument—will be particularly interesting, and, we have no doubt, will call forth the attention of all the artists and friends of art in this city.

The Art Union is now in the crisis of its destiny During the last nine or ten years it has been swaggering through the world without any regard to the constitution and laws of this State, merely because no single individual, or class of individuals. felt interest enough in the subject to care how the laws or constitution were treated by the managers. The impunity with which they have hitherto been permitted to manage the affairs of the institution as led them astray into a violation of law which could not last for ever. During that period of time nearly half a million of dollars, contributed by the public for the support of art and artists in this city, have passed through their hands; and, according to the best information we can find, this vast amount of money has been mainly confined to twenty or thirty artists belonging to a particular clique of the management, to the general exclusion of two or three hundred other artists in the city and country, many of whom have been again and again compo titors for the patronage contemplated by the public Yet, though the internal management of the Ar: Union has been injudicious and bad, that circumstance would not have been a cause of their ruin, had they not violated the constitution and laws of the State in reference to lotteries and gambling. The managers presumed too much on the respectability of their private position and private reputation, when they undertook to set he laws at defiance, by making the institution, in the distribution of its paintings, a mere lottery. The Recorder, in his recent decision, quashing the indictment against an independant journal, very properly read these respectable gentlemen a moral les this subject, which they will earry with them through the world as long as they breathe.

Nothing has taken place, in a long time, which has met with more popular approbation than the manner in which this swaggering Art Union has been treated, both by the press and the legal tribunals of the city. The further proceedings in this interesting case, winding up the institution, and putting a further stop to an unconstitutional lottery, will, we have no doubt, be received with equal applause and equal approbation by a discerning community. The end of this illegal institution is now in sight.

THE PRESIDENCY-MR. CLAY'S LEFTER-MR. WEBSTER'S LETTER.-We publish elsewhere in our columns, to-day, an extract of a letter from Mr. Clay, on the Presidency; and the letter of Mr Webster, in favor of dividing out the public lands among Western railroads, which, also, has an eye upon the chances for the succession. It is a pretty bold bid for the Western vote, in case there should be such a thing as a nomination of the Secretary of State by the Philadelphia Convention. Mr. Clay's letter is a frank and unmistakeable argument in favor of Mr. Fillmore as his first choice, and as the best candidate for the whigs. This confirms our assertion of Mr. Clay's preference, made some time ago. His letter will undoubtedly have greater influence in behalf of Fillmore, than all the Wall street mass meetings which could be drummed up for Mr. Webster, from this time to the meeting of the whig convention. What says Mr. Webb? What says Philosopher Greeley, a prodigious Clay man? Does he still go for Scott, against Clay, and without a convention or a platform, trusting to Seward and to luck, as he did in the case of poor old General Taylor ? We apprehend the letter of Mr. Clay will stir up the Webster and Scott managers, and bring them out. The spring is opening. Mr. Clay has led out his partner in the dance. Let the dance begin.

THE VERA CRUZ ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA .- One of our old slow coach cotemporaries published, the other afternoon, a statement of the new route to California, via Vera Cruz, and thence across the country to the Mescala river, and thence down the said river in steamers to the Pacific. We presume this was published by our neighbor for news, although the same facts were more widely circulated, some two or three weeks ago, in an editorial in the HERALD. We have, however, received a communication from a party interested in the Alvarado route, who says that the Mescala river, on the Vera Cruz route, is utterly impracticable for steamboat navigation at any and every season of the year. He says that "Mr. James Wright, a well known enterprising traveller, who is now, and has been since last March, employed in conducting passengers from Mexico to Acapulco, examined the above river, and declares it not practicable for navigation of any kind, particularly in the rainy season, when the falls and rapids are so dangerous that the natives cannot risk it in their canoes." He further says that a board of Mexican engineers have reported to the same effect. It does appear a little strange that there should be a river navigable for steamboats for five hundred miles in the heart of Mexico, unknown to the commercial world till the present day. Beween the various conflicting routes through Mexico. we shall doubtless be well informed of them all. We

IMPORTANT LIQUOR MOVEMENT-A NEW ORGAN FOR THE TRADE. - By reference to a curious but important report of the proceedings of the liquor men, which will be found in another column, it will be seen that a new organ is about to be established, to protect and advance their interests. It is the greatest ewspaper movement of the day. It begins with a apital of fifty thousand dollars, to be extended to one hundred thousand dollars, and backed by morey and property to the amount of fifty millions. W hail our contemporary in embryo as an ally that will assist us to overthrow Fourierism, fanaticism, abolitionism, and Greelevism; and we have no doubt that also upon Kossuthism and intervention, the new spirituous journal will be sound to the core. What its opinion will be upon the Maine Liquor law, it is unnecessary to say, for that is a settled point. But what its politics are going to be, or which of the candidates for the Presidency it will take up, is still a secret. However, we shall probably soon see the prospectus, and then we shall know all about it. Meantime, the announcement will fall like a thunderbolt upon the Sun, Tribune, and Times. The men who have originated this movement have not been talking so much as the tectotallers, but they have been working hard, and the fruits of their exertions will quickly be made manifest.

THE DRURY AND WILKES STOOL PIGEON CAM-PAIGN .- A small bubble from this once famous concern came up on the surface, the other day, in the court at Hempstead, Long Island. See the report elsewhere. The District Attorney, for reasons stated, has entered up a not pros on the indictment recently found against Wilkes, A. M. C. Smith, One-Eyed Thompson, and others; leaving the civil case only on the calendar, which Drury brought against those persons. Why the indictment took this course, we do not know; but we suppose that Wilkes has been anxious, for some time, to dispose of these matters in some way, so that he may be able the more effectually to wait upon Judge Barculo of Peuchkeensie, and pay up the balances which he still owes in that quarter. All right, we suppose. Settlement day always somes at last.

ALLEGED FRAUDS ON PASSINGERS GOING TO CALI-FORNIA--ABREST OF SOME OF THE ACCUSED PAR-TIES-QUITE A SENSATION AMONG THE GOLD HUN-

A complaint was preferred, yesterday morning, before Jusice Lothrop by a man named Robert Stirien at present stop-ping in this city, who it seems wanted to go to San Franwhat is termed a through ticket for California, by the way of Panama, from Palmer & Co., No. 80 Broadway. ficater—one entitling him to a passage from here to Cha-gres, and the other to passage from Panama to San Fran-cisco; and in order that the public may ascertain, and judge from the whole facts, the nature of the alleged fraud, we first give a copy of the tickets:— 

INDEPENDENT STEAMSHIP. New York, March 6, 1852. INDEPENDENT STEAMSHIP.

VOTAGE.

New YORK, Barch 6, 1852.

Received, one hundred and thirty dellars for the passage of Robert Stirlen, in the New Orleans, first independent steamship from Panama to San Francisco—salls on or about 1st April.

Steerage.

PALMER & CO., Agents.

Not transferable.

If satisfactory arrangements cannot be consummated on the Pacific independent steamer, passage money, as herein receipted, to be refunded at Panama. Each passenger allewed space for personal baggage free to the extent of 250 lbs.

Endorsed on this ticket as follows:—
"Board to be paid, if detained over four days at PaPALMER & CO.,

"Or passage money refunded."

The following is a copy of the other ticket:—

STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW YORK, VOYAGE 2. New York, March 6, 1832. Received, forty-five dellars for the passage of Robert Stirles, in the steamship City of New York, from New York to Charres—berth No. —; appointed to sail on the 16th of Earch.

Steerage. CHARLES S. PALMER & CO. \*

Rotert Stirlen, of No. 57 Chatham street, being sworn.

says—That on or about the 11th of March, 1852, at No. 80
Broadway, deponent purchased of a man, who signed his
n:me Monkhouse to the annexed ticket, signed Palmer &
Co., which the said Monkhouse represented to deponent
would entitle deponent to a passage from Panama to San
Francisco, in the steamship New Orleans, and for which
deponent paid the said Monkhouse the sum of \$130; deponent has since ascertained from Mr. Howard, of said ves
st, that the said ticket is worthless, and that said Monkhouse, and said Palmer & Co., had no authority to issue
such ticket.

deponent paid the said Monkhouse the sum of \$120; deponent has since secretained from Mr. Howard, of said vessel, that the said ticket is worthless, and that said Monkhouse, and said Palmer & Co., had no authority to issue such ticket.

John T. Howard, of No. 134 Broadway, being sworn, says—That he is the agent of the steamship New Orleans, running between Panama and San Francisco, and further, that no ruch person or firm as Palmer & Co. has any agency for said ship, or any authority, directly to neglitate for passage on board said ship, or to sell tickets or certificates of passage, or to receive any money for passage, on account of said ship, or to act in any manner whatever, for any purpose whatever, in behalf or on the part, or in the name of faid ship, or in the name, behalf, or on account of any person or persons legitimately connected with or interested in, the ship aforesaid; and this deponent adds that any and all sales of certificates or tickets of passage, by any person or firms called or calling themselves Palmer & Co. is false and fraudulent, and any and all such tokets or certificates are fictitious and of no value for a passage in said ship. Deponent says that the ticket bereunto annexed, marked "A." and purporting to have been issued by Palmer & Co. for passage on said ship is false and fictitious and utterly worthless, as aferesaid, and will not entitle the holder or any one cles to any passage on said ship, and further, deponent saith not.

John M. Nixon of No. 21 Park place, sworn, says that he is, in part, an owner of steamship New Orleans; that he has do followed the forest of the steamship of the department of the stream of the stre

had been defrauded, and preferred the above complaint, setting his loss at \$194. The magistrate, on the affidavit of Mr. Baldwin, issued a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Coby, who appeared under the escort of officer Norris, and stated to the Court that the accusation was untrue, that Mr. Baldwin must have been mistaken in the weight of his dust, that his weights are correct, and that no complaints had ever been made against him before. The magistrate required bail in the sum of \$500, which was given, and Mr. Coby was liberated from custedy.

Street of a Burglar.—A Polish Jew, calling himself Jacob Levy, was arrested on Monday night, by officer Weish, of the Second ward police, having in his possesion a bundle of cambrie muslins, valued at \$150, the property of Chittenden, Bliss & Co., No. 73 Broadway. It seems that the store of the above named firm had been burglariously broken into, by foreing open a window on the factor street side of the store, through which the requestiered, and carried off the above named property. The officer, on witnessing the prisoner with the property bundled up, suspected he was a thief, and accordingly took hiza into custody. He was walking up Broadway as bold as could be, between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, when stopped by the officer. The evidence being conclusive against the thief, justice Lothrop committed him to prison to answer the charge.

LATE FROM COSTA RICA.-We read in La Goceta of Costa Rica, of the 21st of February, the following paragraph which we translate:- It appears that General Flores, who had so many times protested that he would never interfere in the affairs of Ecuador, left Peru, with an expedition destined to conquer the unhappy country which had been submitted to him for twenty years, and from which he was exiled five months ago, after an attempt to revolutionize Peru. This report came to Puerto Arenes by a bark from Caliao."

VERY LATE PROM HAVEL-By the arrival of the brig Clara Windsor, Captain Brettans, from Port su Prince, we have received advices to March 7. All was quiet. The Haytiens were in great gice, in consequence of the auticipated coronation of their Emperor, to take place April 18, on which occasion a grand feast is to be and 20,000 troops to be paraded under erms. It will be observed as a great heliday throughout the country. It is supposed that not less than 50,000 persons will be in Port au Prince on that day.

## Marine Affairs.

THE SOUTHERN STEAMERS.—The steamships Alabama, Capt. Ludlow, from Savannah, and Merion, Capt. Berry, from Charleston, arrived yesterday morning. We are in debted to the purser of each vessel for the prompt delivery of the favors of our Southern contemporaries.

Capt. William Woods, of the steamer H. L. Bulwer, on the San Juan de Nicaragua, and not of the John M. Cinyton, recovered the body of Mr. Stoddard, who was se-cently drowned in that river.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

IMPROVEMENTS IN BROOKLYN.—Fulton street, the principal thoroughfare of Brooklyn, has been considerably improved on its eastern side, by the opening of several cigant stores. The three brown front four story buildings between Johnson and Tillary streets, erected last fall, are nearly finished, and will challenge competition for convenience and elegance, with any in the city. One of them will be occupied in the course of a few weeks as a dry goods store, and the second as a boot and shoe shop. The lots on the corner of Nasau street and Fulton, which were sold at public auction, some months since, for \$21.000, are now in the course of being excavated, and will form the site of three four story stores and dwelling houses, which will be handsomely fronted with white marble, and ornamented with fron cornlees. Those buildings in other portions of the city on which labor has been storped owing to the severity of the winter, are now rapidly progressing, and many of them will be ready for occupants by the first of May. In South Brooklyn several blocks of houses are springing up, and the value of property in that neighborhood has thereby been considerably enhanced. Yet, not withstanding all this, arcarcity of dwelling-houses is complained of, and an increase has taken place in the rents of about fifteen per cent, on the lowest average.

Farsenthern or the Grand Juny.—The Grand Juny came into the Court of Sessions yesterday, and presented

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.—The Grand Jury came into the Court of Sessions yesterday, and presented ferty-four bills of indictment (of which thirteen are for felony) and having concluded their labors were discharged for the term.

charged for the term.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—The deaths in this city, last week, numbered forty-eight. Of these six died of consumption, two of searlet faver, and two of small-pox. Twenty-four of deceased were males and twenty-four formales, of whom fifteen were over and thirty-three under males, of whom micen twenty-one years of age

REVERSE OF FORTUNE.—David Almond, formerly a prosperous eldizen, leading member of the Council, and at one time Mayor of Fredericksburg, Va., but for the last afteen years an immaic of the aims house at that place, died on the let intient, ages 30 years.

Queens County Circuit Court and Court of Over and Terminer.

REPLY OF THE REPLY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

Oyer and Terminer.

Hom. Sciah B. Strong, presiding,

THE DRURY CASE—TRIAL POSTFONED.

Manch 16.—The action which has been brought by
Drury, to recover damages for the illegal science (as is
salleged) of a quantity of valuable property at his house in
Astoria, by Wilkes, A. M. C. Smith, and others, was appointed for trial at the present term of this Court, which
commenced an Monday, but was postponed by consent,
until the next, which will be held in June.

Mr. J. W. Savage, ampeared for the plaintiff, and Mr.

until the next, which will be held in June.

Mr. J. W. Savage appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. W. Savage appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. James M. Smith for the defendants. There was a criminal indictment pending for the same transaction, but Mr. Smith contended that it was a matter which would amount to a treepass only; and Mr. Lamberton, the District Attorney, declared himself of the same opinion, whereupon, at the suggestion of the Court, a nelle preseq E. was entered.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPRIME COUNT.—Special Term.—Now. 14, 15, 46, 64, 60, 41, 59, 5, 169, 52, 20, 62, 66, 28, 4.

SUPERIOR COURT.—(Two branches.)—Nos. 205. 100, 681, 694, 704, 709, 721, 602, 608, 637, 484, 677 to 775, inclusive.

Loss of the Clay Medal.

Loss of the Clay Medal.

No. 20 Wall street, New York, March 16, 1852.

Dear Sir—I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your favor of yesterday, communicating the circumstances attending the loss of the Gold Medal recently precented to Mr. Clay, by a number of his personal and political friends in this city.

The gentlemen associated for the purpose of presenting that testimonial to Mr. Clay have instructed me to say to you, that they warmly reciprocate the feelings which you express, and unite with you in regretting that the mishap should have occurred.

press, and unite with you in regretting that the massing should have occurred.

They further desire me to say, that they have given orders for a medal to be struck in every respect shallar, and equal to, the one which has been lost, and that while they highly appreciate the motives of your honorable request "that a perfect duplicate" should at once be prepared at your cost, and regard your action in the premises as in every way worthy of you, yet they feel constrained to decline your libe-ral profer.

worthy of you, yet they real constrained to detect yet all profer.

I am, with great respect, your obedient scruant,

DANIEL ULLMANN, Chairman Committee.

CHARLES BUTLER, Eq.

Yes, here is the card Susan gave me.

"Thempson's Deguerreotypes, fifty cents doch, including case, 316 Broadway." I must go in and get three likenesses of myself—one to leave home, one for brother Sam, and one for——Susan's was made by him, and it was very good indeed. Remember

THOMPSON, Dagnerrian Artist, 316 Broadway.

Commercial Bank, Perth Amboy. — E. Evans, 70 and 72 Fulton street, redeems notes on this bank, at twenty-five per cent discount, in payment for ready undeciothing.

French Pronunciation in Ten Lessons, and about one-third the time comomised in learning the lanning the January by Professor Tal.BOT. 57 Broadway. See circulars, tat Roc & Lockwood's) with full confirmation of a new and vast improvement, certified to by several elegymen and whirty-four teachers of the prominent schools in this city.

Genin's Spring Style of Hats were introduced on Saturday, the 14th Pebraary. Gentlemen in want of a Hat, superior in style and quality, are invited to call.

GENIN, No. 24 Broadway. Wood, the Hatter, No. 572 Broadway, ad-

joining Niblo's Theatre.—Spring style for Gentlemen's Hats now ready. Our new pattern recommends itself, being at once pretty, clegand, and combining the double advantage of lightness and durability. WOOD, Hatter, No. 572 Broadway. Concerning the Head.—The head of an in-tellectual man is always a study, but how easy it is to dis-guise such a head by an ill fitting Hat, so that it cannot be distinguished from the veriest blockhead ever borne upon shoulders. If you are wise, and wish to appear so, leave to KNOX the duty of selecting your Hat. In this he has taste, experience, and judgment, and will guarantee satisfaction to all who patronise him.

Silks, Silks, at very great bargains.—Hitch-sock and Leadbeater, 347 Broadway, corner of Leonar's street, are selling the chaepert lot of Silks ever offered in New York, as Silks worth 9s. for 6s. and in that propor-tion. They have also new spring De Laines, Calicose, Mus-lins, &c., &c. No Trouble to Show Goods.-Lee, Brewster

Quite a sensation was created among men of fashion, when it was first known that GREEN, No. 1 Astor House, had discovered a theory of measuring the frame, by which shirts could be made to fit infallibly. The theory has been tested, and proved prectically true, and for months past orders have been pouring into Green's in a continuous stream.

Union Hall Wholesale Clothing Warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, N. Y.—The attention of Southern and Western men, visiting this city, is respectfully invited to our immense stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, which embraces all the new and desirable styles of goods, manufactured by competent workman, cut in the most elegant and modorn style, and at prices which cannot fall to give entire satisfaction. N. B.—A large assortment of Boys' Clothing constantly on hand.
P. L. ROGERS.

Family Furnishing Store, 200 countries street, corner of Chambers, New York, where gentlemen will find a good assortment of under Shirts and Drawers. Stocks, Cravats, Gloves, Handkerchiefs; ned ladies a good stock of English and German Hesiery. Fine Shirts made to order at the shortest notice, upon the most reasonable terms.

Great Barrains in Carpetings.—Peterson & Bumphrsy, 579 Broadway, corner of White street, having purchased largely at the late large auction sales, will dispose of the same at the following low prices.—Rich velvets, [2a.; Tapestries, 9a.; Brossels, 6a.; Three-ply, 7s. to 8a.; Ingraius, 4a. to 6a., and all other goods equally low.

Carpets, Oll Cloths, &c., &c .- J. M. Gillespie No. 111 Bowery, has now on hand a first rate assortment of Tapestry. Brussels, three ply, Venetian, and Ingrain Carpet-ing, Oil Cloths, Mats, Ruge, Table Covers, Window Shades, &c., all of which will be sold at unusually low prices. Ladies, please call and get a bargain. Take Warning !- Do not purchase your

English tapestry, Brussels, and three ply and ingrain ear-pets, oil cloths, rugs, stair carpets, and matting, until you have examined the magnificent, most extensive, and cheapest assortment to be found in this city, at No. 39 Howery HIRAM ANDERSON'S, the great depot and regulatog of

To Dealers in Hostery.—An intimate ac-quaintance with the Hostery business, and a knowledge of the particular articles required by dealers, have enabled us to select a stock of hostery uneurpassed in variety of atyles, excellence of quality, cheapness, and adaptation to the market. We cheerfully open our goods to those who wisk to examine. RAY & ADAMS, No. 57 William street.

Citizens and Strangers are invited to call at A. BAKER'S, 39 Beckman street, and examine the styles and quality of fashionable Boots made to order, of the best French call skin, with patent shanks, for 33 59. French patent leather boots, \$5 59. A good assortment constantly on California Merchants and Miners are in-vited to examine BARRON, BROS, portable blast furnades, for extracting gold from quartz rock, and for all other melt-ing operations. They are the most offective furnaces in use. Also, Barron, Bros', portable forges. Both can be seen in ass at the ware rooms, 66 Duane street.

A. H. Pride & Co.'s Express Mail for Cha-gres, Panama. United States Pacific Squadron, South Pacific ports, Sandwich Islands, China, California and Oregon, in charge of our special messenger, per steamiship Sierra Neva-da, will close at 2½ P. M., Wednesday, 7th inst. See advec-tisement.

A. H. PRIDE & CO., 7 Wall street.

Mrs. Jervis's Cold Candy.—The great fire-side Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hearseness, and the various throat and lung complaints. Sold by Mrs. W. JERVIS, 366 Breadway, and druggists generally.

Phalon's New Spring Style of Hair Cutting -New principle in Hair Cutting.-Clean Mair Brushes for all by the basket full-lifteen of the best artists in America -new systems-new styles. A new era in Hair Cutting colliness anything before dreamed of in New York, at PHALON'S Crystal Palace, 197 Broadway.

Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator, to prevent baldness, and to restore hair that has fallen off, or become thin, and to cure sourfor dandruft, for invest it with such a brilliant gloss and permanent curl. For sale at 129 Broadway, and all the drug stores in every city and town to America.

Phalon's Magic Hair Dye, to color the bair or whiskers the moment it is applied, without injury to the hair or skin. It can be washed immediately without disturbing the color and has no bad odor. It is applied, or sold, at PHALON'S Wig and Toupee Manufactory, 197 Broadway. For sale in the city and country by druggists.

Phalon's Wigs and Toupees .- We would

\$1,000 will be forfetted by Elimore & Co., if they cannot prove by hundreds of persons that the celebrated Bolomian Hair Dys I the best in use. It instantly changes gray or sandy hair to a beautiful permanent black or brown. Sold at the Perfumery store, 27 Hudson street. Tocats a case; \$5 per dozen.

Perfumery.—The Silver Medal at the Crystal False Exhibition, London, was awarded to H. Basin, successor to E. Ronses, Philadelphia, for Twiter Scape, Famade, Philicone, Charrent and Company of the Company of Interest and Advantage of Imperiod French Perfumery. Proposite and Country of Imperiod French Perfumery. Proposite and Country Merchants can always of this the habove Articles by calling on R. M. HOBBS, 35 Maiden London.

Meen Fun, the celebrated Chinese Skin Meen Fun, the corrections and invaluable Tolict Powder, -- This far famed and invaluable Tolict Powder, stands pre-sminest for Restoring, Beautifying, and Preserving the Complexion, rendering the Skin delicately White, Smooth, and Seft. For infants it is invaluable, on account of its saothing and caping properties. For sale-ceckil,

by Droggists and Perfusies. Wholesale, by the sole l'efficient. R. M. HOGHS, 26 Maiden-Lane To the Public .- Mr. Editor, I wish you to

inform the public that Mr. W. N. Hathaway, of No. 63 Clinton street, requests me to make known the wonderful recovery of bis child, two ythers old, who was reduced to 10 lts, weight, from hosping ough and apparature, by the mel one bottle of Dr. Watta Magnetic Newvier. He is now upon the sevend, with a good apperite, and gaining desh fast. W. E. MILLET, 329 Broadway.

5,000 Wigs and Toupers, at Medhuret & Heard's celebrated Wig Factors, 27 Medden lane, made of the best materials, and combining all the latest improvements; are warranted to fit, and not to shrink or change celer. Also, braids of long hair, from braids, &c. Roome exclusively for wigs and hair dying. Copy the address. Conraud's Liquid Hair Dye is without exception or reservation the very best over invented; equally elebrated is GOURALD'S Medicated Seep, for curing pinels, freether, sallowines, chapp, chairs, roughness, &c. Faudro Subtile uproofs hair from any part of the body. Liquid Renge, Lily White, and Hair Gloss, as 67 Walker Street, near Ergadway.

Hair Dye.—Hatcheler's celebrated Liquid
Hair Dye is the hest yet discovered for coloring the hair or
whiskers, the moment it is applied. The wonderful case and
certainty with which this favories and old established Hair
Dye performs the articulating. It is far sale, or applied, at
BATCH BLON'S Wig Pactory, No. 4 wait street. Copy the

Wigs and Tonpecs Batchelor's new style

of Wice are presented the most perfect imitation of nature per invested. These wanting a very superior article, should call at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig Factury, No. 4 Wall street, where can be found the largest and test assertment in the city. Copy the address.